

SENATORS TO PROBE COAL CENSUS ROW

Garfield's Letters Objecting to
Hylan's Survey Here Will
Be Shown.

BURR PRESENTS MAYOR'S

Committee Hears Explanation
of Failure to Utilize Culm
Banks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Failure of coal producing agencies to utilize culm banks or waste coal to relieve the fuel shortage and Fuel Administrator Garfield's objection to Mayor Hylan's inventory last month of New York city's coal supply were subjects of inquiry today by the Senate committee investigating the fuel situation.

J. B. Neale, Director of Production for the Fuel Administration and owner of anthracite properties, told the committee he knew of no alleged understanding among mine owners to keep culm off the market as a means of maintaining high prices.

Blames Shortage of Labor.
He attributed the failure of the owners of culm banks to utilize fully that product to a shortage of labor and a desire to prevent reduction of the output of fresh coal by taking men from the mines for the work of treating the cheaper grades.

The committee asked that letters of Fuel Administrator Garfield to Mayor Hylan objecting to New York's inventory of its coal supply be produced, and Fuel Administration officials agreed to present them to-morrow. The Mayor's letter to the Police Commissioner ordering the survey to determine whether favoritism was being shown in the distribution of coal in New York was read into the record by William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel of New York. The Mayor said in his letter that while there was a dangerous shortage of coal in the city the securities of coal producing agencies had increased in value.

Figures were given to the committee by Mr. Neale showing an increase of 1,183,447 tons in anthracite shipments for the first six months of this year as compared to the same period for 1917, although production from last April 1 to November 18 fell off somewhat because of the influenza epidemic.

Prices Are Sometimes Cut.

Seventy-five per cent. of the anthracite properties are owned by railroad companies, Mr. Neale told the committee. In answer to questions from Senator Reed as to whether the railroad owned mines engaged in price fixing which other mines were compelled to meet Mr. Neale said there was no such understanding and that naturally if the outside mine owners had an oversupply they cut the prices published by the railroads.

Mr. Neale said the amount of culm made ready for the market was regulated by the amount the market would take. R. V. Norris, a Fuel Administration engineer, testified that vast quantities of culm have been utilized in the last two years to meet the coal shortage. The cost of producing it, according to operators' figures, is about \$1.40 a ton, he said, and it has sold for \$2.85 a ton. More culm, he said, has been treated and placed on the market in the last two years than ever before.

The committee plans to hear more witnesses on the New York situation to-morrow.

PLEA FOR IRELAND URGED.

Catholics of America to Present
Petition to President Wilson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Catholic organizations were notified today by United States Senator James D. Phelan that he was to present a petition of the Catholic clergy of California to President Wilson asking that Ireland's political freedom be exposed by the United States at the peace conference. The petition was signed by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of the archdiocese of San Francisco and Right Rev. John J. Cantwell and Thomas Grace, Bishops of Los Angeles and Sacramento dioceses, and 300 clergymen in the State.

Similar petitions from all parts of the United States were being signed today for presentation to the President. It was announced. None but clergymen who are American citizens are permitted to sign the petitions, it was said.

New French Loan Grows Fast.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Subscriptions to the French Liberation Loan, the Journal says, now largely exceed subscriptions to previous war loans. The subscription in the Seine daily takes in subscriptions of more than \$200,000.

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ENGLAND IS EAGER TO GREET WILSON

London "Times" Repeats Cor-
dial Invitation to President.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A Times editorial
entitled "Welcome to President Wilson"
reads:

"The provisional programme of
President Wilson's tour reaches us
from New York since we welcomed the
prospect of his coming Saturday. It
looks as though his plans were taking
definite shape, so let us say again,
therefore, how earnestly we trust no
question of political controversy at
home will be allowed to delay him.

"The people of this country have no
concern except as onlookers with the
domestic politics of America, but they
are absolutely wholeheartedly enthu-
siastic about the President's visit and
will assuredly give him such a wel-
come as no foreigner has ever known
before.

"The people will greet him as the
head of a great State whose timely in-
tervention made victory certain—the
State which mobilized 2,000,000 of men
on European soil and devoted to the
common cause its vast financial re-
sources. They want to greet him also
as the man who led his great nation
into action, who was quick to realize
the implication of declaring war and
whose detachment and idealism must
make him just as potent a factor in
the establishment of an enduring
peace.

"Whatever doubts he may encounter
at home there is complete and enthu-
siastic unanimity here."

SAVIOR OF NANCY HONORED.

Gen. de Castelnau is Made a Mar-
shal of France.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The afternoon
papers were permitted to announce
today that the Cabinet to-morrow
would promote Gen. Edouard de
Castelnau to a Marshal of France.

Gen. de Castelnau was born in 1851
and saw his first military activity in
the Franco-Prussian war, where he
won the rank of Captain. After the
war he rose gradually in rank by reason
of his remarkable military intelli-
gence and executive capacity, until in
1909 he was made General and be-
came the collaborator with Gen. Joffre
on the General Staff.

When the present war broke out
Gen. de Castelnau was placed in com-
mand in Lorraine and with his "Iron
division" singularly defeated the
Germans at Nancy. For this operation
he became popularly known as "the
savior of Nancy."

In 1915 Gen. de Castelnau was ap-
pointed Chief of Staff, which post he
held until December, 1916, when it was
abolished. When he relinquished the
post of Chief of the General Staff the
Chamber of Deputies by special decree
permitted him to remain on the active
list of the army, notwithstanding the
fact that he had reached the age limit.
Gen. de Castelnau has lost three sons
killed in battle during the present war.

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| 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. | 113.00 | 90.00 |
| 9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in. | 125.00 | 100.00 |
| 9 ft. 0 in. x 15 ft. 0 in. | 171.50 | 137.00 |
| 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 0 in. | 171.50 | 137.00 |
| 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. | 190.00 | 152.00 |
| 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. 0 in. | 215.00 | 172.00 |

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WILSON'S PEACE PARTY IS CHANGED

Continued from First Page.

ated treaty and that Germany is not
to be treated as an equal at this con-
ference. She may be represented or
not as she feels like it.

If the Bolshevik control her ac-
tion, which is still regarded as most
improbable, considering the character
of her people, the Allies, with America
assisting, will draw up the treaty and
enforce its terms as an international
police force. That from present in-
dications seems to be the programme.
The ramifications of the Bolshevik
menace are not entirely clear, but the
situation in other countries than Ger-
many is plainly giving concern. A
general condition of unrest is pervad-
ing Europe, with Bolshevik agitators
doing all they can to foment it. The
campaigns of the British Labor party
and the attitude of the French Social-
ists are being watched with interest
here as showing a moderate form of
the social unrest which has its most
violent manifestations in Bolshevism.

WILSON PROPOSALS GAINING IN FAVOR

Allies Differ in Interpretation
of Principles.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The United States
Government's immense diplomatic
success in obtaining from the allied
Governments acceptance of President
Wilson's points, with only one reser-
vation and addition, is becoming daily
more apparent, as the preliminaries
for the approaching peace congress
are being outlined largely on the basis
of the President's points.

E. M. House, the special rep-
resentative of the United States Gov-
ernment, when he arrived here, found
little disposition among American and
European friends to accept as a to-
tality the framework of peace as ex-
pressed by President Wilson. Some
European statesmen considered that
the points had worked out as a good
solution upon Germany, that they had
served their great purpose in their
effort upon German unity, but that
they should not be observed too closely
when it came to formulating the prac-
tical details of the settlement.

Allied statesmen plainly put forward
the view that as the American tradi-
tional policy had been one of detach-
ment from European affairs, it was
natural for the American Government
when the war broke out in Europe to
consider it a quarrel among European
nations and to declare its neutrality.

Hope for American "Detachment."

It was pointed out that for two
years and a half the American Gov-
ernment observed its neutrality and
called the attention of both groups of
belligerents to violations of sea law.
Germany's offenses became intoler-
able, and America entered into the
war both for that reason and because
America did have a community of
ideals of Government and of human
rights with the Allies. America, as
became a great country, was impelled
to put forth great efforts, and she did.

Allied statesmen have fully appre-
ciated the effect of American arms in
winning the decision. Nevertheless,
it was contended by some, this had been
a controversy among European na-
tions, and the winning group, it was
suggested, supposed that America,
having accomplished her aims, would
return to her detachment and allow
the countries intimately concerned to
arrange a settlement, according to the
European viewpoint of the situation.

These statesmen made it plain that
they would receive every friendly
counsel the United States would offer,
the more so because they knew that
America wanted nothing in a material
way for herself, but was interested
only in realizing her ideals. The losses
the other belligerents have suffered in
comparison with those of the United
States also have been cited as a reason
for the Allies having a predominant
influence in shaping the new order in
Europe.

Difficulty in Application.

These were some of the conceptions
put forward by the allied Govern-
ments.

with much tenacity and skill, but al-
ways in a friendly spirit.

The contentions of the American
Government were generally and sub-
stantially that it had come into the
war not alone on account of specific
grievances against Germany, but on
account also of certain fundamental
principles of justice and right. These
principles had been announced with
finesse several times by the American
Government and had resulted in a
great effort by the American people.

Looked at from Washington, these
principles each time they had been
enunciated in part or in whole had
been received favorably by the Euro-
pean peoples and seemingly by the
allied Governments. It was not meant
to be understood that the American
Government had thought the allied
Governments would formally accept
them, but the attitude of the Ministry
officially and of the press and of all
eminent men outside the immediate
administrations and of the peoples as
a whole had caused the conviction to
prevail in America that these prin-
ciples had been approved and accepted
as ideals on which the war was being
prosecuted.

The American people had never been
conscious that they were fighting for
territorial or colonial interests of any
allied Governments, excepting in so far
as these came within the framework
of the American Government's prin-
ciples. Consequently, it was neces-
sary to bring out that these points,
having been accepted by the Central
Powers, presented a clean issue as to
whether they were to be officially ac-
cepted by the allied Governments.
If the Allied Powers could not see
their way clear to accept them the
American Government was in the po-
sition of having conducted the war for
purposes which were not identical with
those of the Allies.

Peace Preliminaries in Paris.

This presented a rather delicate is-
sue, for it might require the submis-
sion of the entire subject to the
Congress. The European Ministers
felt the force of the views presented
and this in time brought about an en-
tire agreement upon the American
points as a basis of peace negotiations.
The conferences on the preliminary
points of peace probably will be held in
Paris instead of at Versailles owing to
the superior accommodations and con-
veniences in the capital. Only the
formal sessions at concluding stages
will be held at Versailles.

The only active sitting now going
on are those of the Joint Armistice
commission, which holds daily ses-

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At Spa, the former German head-
quarters, which is now held by
the French, French, British and Ger-
man delegates attend the meet-
ings. Nudant represents Marshal Foch
with Commandant Sistrone as his as-
sistant. Gen. von Winterfeldt is the
German military representative and
Mathias Erzberger, who also was a
member of the German armistice dele-
gation, participated in most of the ses-
sions.

Some of the meetings are described
as having been very animated over the
efforts of the Germans to secure mod-
ification of the terms of the armistice.
Marshal Foch's reply was a refusal to
consider a change and a despatch
from Basse gives the text of the Mar-
shal's reply, which says:

"No attention can be given to the
demands presented in Gen. von Win-
terfeldt's letter of November 21."

The Joint Armistice Commission
meeting appears to be in accordance
with Clause 21 of the armistice, which
admitted the principle of a permanent
international armistice commission
under the direction of the allied mili-
tary and naval chiefs. While its
duties are restricted to the execution
of the armistice, it is one of the pre-
liminaries which will merge later into
the sessions of the Inter-allied Confer-
ence and the Peace Congress.

The Temps says the German mission
which will take part in the negotiation
of the peace preliminaries will not be
quartered in Paris but in the immedi-
ate vicinity of the city.

ENVOY TO SAIL WITH WILSON.

Ambassador Jusserand Invited to
Accompany President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Ambassador
Jusserand of France and Mme. Jusse-
rand will accompany President Wilson
to France. The Ambassador, who has
not been home since he rushed back
to America from a vacation trip at the
outbreak of the war, will go to join in
his people's rejoicing over victory, and
probably to play a part in the peace
conference. It became known to-day
he had been invited to make the voy-
age on the ship that carries the Presi-
dent.

ITALIANS OCCUPY INNSBRUCK.

German Population Respectful in
Capital of Austrian Tyrol.

ROME, Nov. 25.—Italian troops oc-
cupied Innsbruck, the capital of the
Austrian Tyrol, on Friday in ac-
cordance with the terms of the Austrian
armistice. They also took possession
of Landeck, west of Innsbruck, on the
Inn River.

At Innsbruck the German popula-
tion, although welcoming the Italians
warmly, maintained a calm and re-
spected attitude. The city authorities
assisted the Italians in establishing
Italian control.

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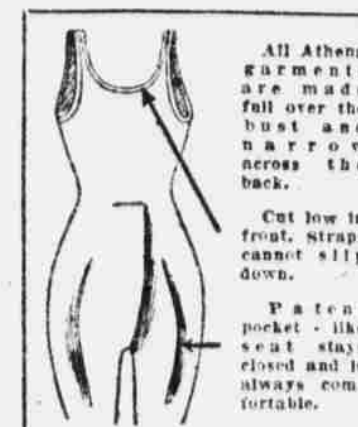
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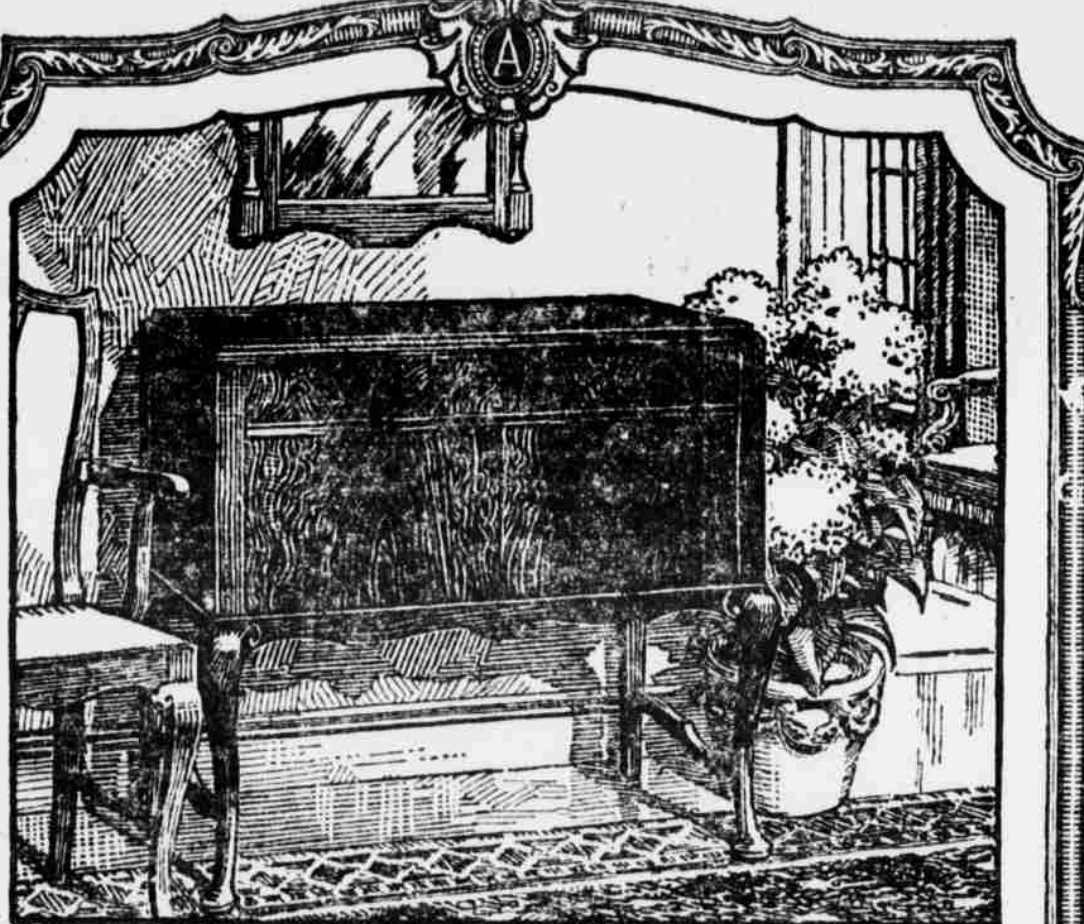
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Extra Sizes, \$1.15 to \$3.25
Union Suits, Reg. Sizes, \$1.75 to \$6.00
Extra Sizes, \$2.00 to \$6.75

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